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The Mercury.

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Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1755, and is now in its one-hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with the exception of a dozen or more others, is the only one printed in the English language. It is twice a fortnightly weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected intelligence and valuable farm and household departments, making an ideal family household in this and other matters. The printed page gives to advertising a very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 25 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication or at any of the news rooms in the city.

Subscribers' copy—sent free, paid a special term given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS SOCIETY, No. 244, Order of Sons of St. George; Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 15, Knights of Columbus; Charles D. Badley, Commander; Charles B. Grandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COVER WANTED, No. 679, Foresters of America; Alexander Col, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CANE, No. 7077, M. W. A. James.

W. Wilcox, Ven. Consul; Charles R. Pack, Clerk; meets 2d and last Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; James McElvane, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN ISLAND, No. 7, A. O. U. W. George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry L. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALDONA LODGE, No. 92, N. E. O. P. T. P. Allan Weston; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays.

LADIES' AGRICULTURAL, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of E., Sir Knight Captain, William E. Langley; Everett L. Gerke, Recorder; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

Local Matters.

The New Railway.

Superintendent Bradford of the New- port and Providence Railway is preparing to make the completion of the road just as soon as spring opens the ground suitably to permit. The warm days of the first of the week gave considerable encouragement that spring was near at hand, and although the weather again turned cold every preparation is being made to carry on the work. During the past few weeks many loads of rails and ties have been carted out of the island and laid along the proposed line of the new road where they will be ready for the use of the contractor. As far as this part of the work is concerned it can better be done over frozen roads than through mud, so that the sudden cold snap is no draw-back for this.

Work on the new car barn in Middleton is progressing steadily although the men have been seriously handicapped by the severity of the weather.

It is hoped that within a very short time this work can be pushed more rapidly. Orders for the rolling stock for the new road were placed a considerable time ago and will be ready for delivery shortly as it behoves the company to get a place to store the cars as soon as possible. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the officers of the road that the line will be in operation to Bristol Ferry early in the summer, and after that the construction of the section covering the Point to this city will be pushed as fast as possible.

The company gives evidence of its intention to begin work at once on its line and by advertising a notice to the abutters in the MERCURY today.

The date set for the Republican State Convention in Providence is Tuesday, April 26, at 10 a. m., in Infantry Hall. The city and town caucuses must be held before April 16. The convention is for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June. Following the State Convention the Congressional District Conventions will be held, the first district at 10:30 and the second district at 11:30. Each city and town will be allowed a representation in the Convention of three times the number of its representatives in the General Assembly.

The steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line met with another accident in New York Wednesday. The vessel had been undergoing repairs at Hoboken and was being brought to her dock in order to take her place on the line again. She struck the pier of the Providence Line with sufficient force to damage the starboard paddlewheel quite badly, necessitating extensive repairs. The Priscilla has gone on the line to fill the emergency.

The Opening of Spring.

There were those who daringly ventured to assert during the early days of the week that spring had really arrived, and although we cannot now believe that statement it is undoubtedly true that it is giving old winter a good struggle for the mastery. Monday and Tuesday were very springlike, but it turned cold again Wednesday afternoon and considerable frost formed. However an occasional cold spell is to be expected and as long as it is not accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, which would delay the freeing of the ground from the frost, we have no right to object.

It is reported that there are three feet of frost in the ground in some places and when this really begins to come out in earnest some interesting developments are promised. Sidewalks and street pavements are heaving in places where they have never before shown any effects from frost and many new cracks have been developed. Before the ground is entirely open there will undoubtedly be some bad breaks in roads and sidewalks. As far as can be observed the new pavement on Broadway has withstood the weather in splendid shape and if nothing worse develops with the opening of spring than has yet been observed the new pavement may be declared a complete success.

The highway department is preparing to begin work on Broadway as soon as the weather will permit, a work that is generally needed. When the rails of the Newport and Providence Railway were laid last winter, especially in the section north of Bliss road, the frost prevented a suitable relaying of the road which has consequently been in very bad shape all winter. Residents of that section of the city are hopeful that weather will soon permit the use of the steam roller on the road.

Unity Club Dramatic Reading.

On Tuesday evening last, the Unity Club gave a dramatic reading of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Channing Parlor. There was more attempt than is usual in readings at supplying material settings in some of the scenes, such as the casket scene, the trial scene, and the interview between old Gobbo and young Gobbo but the accessories introduced were presented with judgment. The most effective scenes were Mrs. A. P. Stetson as "Portia", Mr. Greenlaw as "Gratiano", Mr. Joseph S. Miles as "Antonio", Dr. Squire as Gobbo the son and Mr. W. H. Lee as Gobbo the father. Dr. Frederick Bradford interpreted the difficult part of the leading figure "Shylock" with force and vigor of expression, and Rev. Mr. Record showed much discrimination and a thorough grasp of the fluctuating situations through which he, as "Bassanio", had to thread his way. The reading lasted more than two hours and was enjoyed by a very considerable audience.

After all, a play of Shakespeare, when well presented at a dramatic reading, generally proves more attractive than any of the lighter comedies or melodramas of the modern type.

First M. E. Church.

At the fourth quarterly conference of the First M. E. Church held on Thursday evening an unanimous invitation was extended to Rev. G. A. Steinhause to return as pastor another year. The following officers were elected:

Stewards—G. H. Lovelace, B. F. Thurston; E. D. Jones, Thomas D. Champlin, James Hardy, H. C. Bacheller, Frederick Weir, Richard Bullock, George C. Kaull, George H. Young, Herbert Wilson.

Trustees—E. D. Biggs, Charles H. Taber, B. F. Thurston, Robert C. Bacheller, T. T. Pitman, J. W. Morton, Frederick Bradley, Alfred W. Chase, John A. Hazard.

Treasurer—B. F. Thurston.

District Steward—H. C. Bacheller.

The work of preparing the heating property on Washington square for the construction of the new building goes forward rapidly notwithstanding the difficulties that have been encountered. All the buildings have been removed and the work of preparing the foundation has begun. The workmen found about three feet of frost which has made digging difficult. Fires have been built on the ground to soften it and the dense masses of smoke drifting across Washington square have given the appearance of a conflagration.

It is reported that the United States government is considering the purchase of property on Thames street adjoining the Swallowburn-Peckham property recently purchased, in order to give a wider approach to the wharf.

At 1:25 o'clock Monday afternoon a still alarm was rung in for a chimney fire at Miss Woolsey's cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

Mr. John Gilpin was confined to his home the past week by a severe cold.

Mr. Am. Hildreth is confined to his home by a slight attack of illness.

The Stone Bridge.

Representative Frost of Tiverton some days ago introduced into the General Assembly a bill providing for the erection by the State of a new bridge across the Sakonnet River to replace the present Stone bridge. This bill is now in the hands of the committee of the House, and those who are following it are apparently confident of its passage.

The introduction of this bill is in response to a demand of the residents of Tiverton, Little Compton, Fall River and other places for better facilities for navigation in the East River. There is available a government appropriation of \$40,000 for removing the present structure, but the engineer department has stated that it will not remove the old bridge until it has the consent of the State to such action. The bill provides for the creation of a board of commissioners, consisting of Charles Alexander, J. Herbert Shedd of Providence and Nathaniel B. Church of Tiverton to have charge of the work. The board is authorized to notify the U. S. government whenever it is ready for the old bridge to be removed by the engineer of the war department. The board is then authorized to contract for the removal of all parts of the bridge that the government does not remove and to contract for the erection of a new bridge, which shall have a draw span to cover a clear opening of one hundred feet for the passage of vessels. An appropriation of \$100,000, of which only \$40,000 shall be available this year, is made to carry out the work of removal and construction.

Deaths in February.

According to the monthly report of the Board of Health there were 25 deaths in the city in February, the rate being 12.04 per 1,000 per annum. The oldest deceased was 92 years and the average age 59 years, 8 months and 15 days. Two were between 20 and 40 years of age, 10 between 40 and 60, 8 between 60 and 80, and 6 over 80.

The contagious diseases reported for the month were: Diphtheria, 8; Typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1.

Frederick Schell fell at his home on Caleb East street Wednesday noon and was fatally injured. He was at work in the yard, when his wife called him to dinner. While going up the stairs he fell back and struck his head on the walk below. A physician was summoned and the injured man was taken upstairs to his room. He was bleeding quite badly from the mouth and there was a gash in the head. On advice of the physician the ambulance was summoned and the injured man taken to the hospital, where he died Wednesday evening. He leaves a widow and two children.

Next Tuesday night, in Infantry Hall, Providence, there will be a class induction into the New England Order of Protection. It is expected that the class will number over three hundred persons. The order in this State is growing very rapidly. It has a reputation for paying its claims promptly that no company or organization can surpass.

At the annual convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island held in Providence on Tuesday, George Russell of this city was elected Grand Captain of the Host. William E. Brightman was elected Grand Master of the First Veil.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Albertine Whithrop, daughter of Mr. Robert Whithrop, to Mr. Van Rojeau, charge d'affaires of the Netherlands Legation. Both are well known in New York and Newport society.

Rev. G. Herbert Patterson, formerly rector of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, R. I., officiated at Emmanuel Church Friday evening. Mr. Patterson is now a resident of Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. William G. Ward, Jr., was the recipient of a portfolio containing views of the Baltimore fire, which is a very interesting booklet.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Weiner have gone to Alton, S. C., for several weeks, for the benefit of Mr. Weiner's health.

It is expected that Commodore and Mrs. Gerry will go abroad for a visit shortly.

Mrs. Otto D. Steeper is entertaining some friends at her home on Poplar street.

Mr. Anthony Stewart is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. Robert Frame has returned from Nova Scotia.

Will of Sarah Schermerhorn.

The will of Sarah Schermerhorn, who died in Bar Harbor last summer, was probated at a special session of the probate court on Tuesday. The executors are John L. Cadwalader and Charles L. Carpenter. There are a number of public bequests, among them being \$150,000 to various religious and charitable institutions in New York, \$50,000 for the Home for Convalescents in Denver.

The will leaves all the personal effects, jewelry, silver, furniture, pictures, horses, etc., to her surviving sisters, share and share alike. To her cousin, Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, is given \$75,000; to her cousin, Rawlins L. Cottenden, \$30,000; to her cousin, Meeta D. Herger, \$25,000; to her god-daughter, Jessie G. Sherman, daughter of Gardiner Sherman, \$10,000; to her cousin, Elizabeth S. Jouett, \$5,000; to her friend, Laura J. Poet, \$10,000, and to Emeline Haight, superintendent of the West Side School of the Children's Aid Society of New York, \$5,000.

All the rest of the estate is divided among her sisters, share and share alike, the children of any deceased to take their mother's share.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jessie R. Mott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mott of Ocean Cottage, Block Island, to Mr. Walter Allen Stryker of Jersey City, N. J. Miss Mott was a student for two years at the New England Conservatory and was very popular among her girl friends there. She has many friends in this city where she has frequently visited. Mr. Stryker holds a responsible position with The T. Baker Oil Co. of New York City. He is a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

The United Congregational Church and the United Congregational Society will be united into one corporate body if the petition for a new charter by the Legislature is granted. Heretofore they have been two separate corporations.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Grace Bickerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bickerton, to Mr. William Fleming of Boston took place at the residence of the bride's parents in Pawtucket on Monday.

The Newport Bushmen Men's Association held a ladies' night at their rooms on Monday evening. There was a minstrel entertainment and specialties, and afterward a collation was served.

Miss Elizabeth Sherman has returned from the West, where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Van Ingen, at Kenesha, Wis.

John T. Brazil, formerly a well known and prosperous farmer in Portsmouth, died recently at his home in the Western Islands.

The Newport County Club entertained its members with a "smoketalk" at the rooms of the club Thursday evening.

Miss Maude Wetmore, daughter of Senator Wetmore, has gone abroad to visit relatives in Paris.

Mrs. Henry Bull entertained at her home on Bull street Tuesday in honor of her birthday.

Ziegler has leased the corner store in the new Builders and Merchants Exchange Building.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Covell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Miss Annie Seabury of this city has been quite seriously ill in Washington.

Mrs. Charles A. Brackett is on a visit to friends in Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. Allen Friend is spending a week with relatives in New York.

Mr. Robert S. Burlingame has been in New York the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., have returned from the South.

Mr. Louis Hess has been in New York for a few days.

Mr. Anthony Stewart is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. Robert Frame has returned from Nova Scotia.

Election of Officers.

DeBlois Council, No. 5, R. & S. N.

Dr. J. M. William Schwartz.

Dr. M. E. Elmer Anderson.

Dr. G. W. Clapp.

Dr. Alexander K. McPherson.

Dr. C. H. Hildreth.

Dr. G. Robert C. Bacheller.

Dr. J. W. Morton.

Dr. Edward A. G. Smith.

Dr. W. H. Chapman.

Dr. S. G. Brightman.

Dr. G. H. Wrightington.

Dr. J. G. Gifford.

Dr. G. H. Wrightington.

Dr. G. H. Wrightington.

Dr. G. H. Wrightington.

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART
EDWARD
WHITE

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CHAPTER XV.

NOW, in August, however, the first turnoff had died. The "jam" had boiled into town, "taken it apart" and left the inhabitants to piece it together again as they could. The "year" had not yet arrived. As a consequence Thorpe found the city comparatively quiet.

Although his ideas were not as yet formulated, he hoped to be able to pick up a crew of first class men from those who had come down with the advance, or "jam" of the spring's drive. They should have finished their orgies by now and, empty of pocket, should be found hanging about the boarding houses and the quieter saloons. Thorpe intended to offer good wages for good men. He would not need more than twenty at first, for during the approaching winter he intended to log on a very small scale indeed. The time for expansion would come later.

With this object in view he set out from his hotel about half past 7 on the day of his arrival to cruise about in the lumber jack district. The hotel clerk had obligingly given him the names of a number of the quieter saloons where the boys "hung out" between bursts of prosperity. In the first of these Thorpe was helped materially in his vague and uncertain quest by encountering an old acquaintance, Jackson Hines.

The old man peered at Thorpe.

"Don't you know me?" inquired Thorpe.

"Know you? You bet I do. How are you, Harry? Where have you been keepin' yourself? You look about as fat as a stall fed knittin' needle."

"I've been land looking in the upper peninsula," explained Thorpe, "on the Ossawatomie, up in the Marquette country."

"Sob!" commented Jackson in wonder. "Way up there where the moon changes."

"It's a fine country," went on Thorpe so every one could hear, "with a great cutting of white pine. It runs as high as twelve hundred thousand to the forty-sometimes."

"Trees clean an' free of limbs!" asked Jackson.

"They're as good as the stuff over on seventeen. You remember that?"

"Clean as a baby's leg," agreed Jackson.

"Have a glass of beer?" asked Thorpe.

"Dry as a tobacco box," confessed Jackson.

"So they all drank."

On a sudden inspiration Thorpe resolved to ask the old man's advice as to crew and horses. It might not be good for much, but it would do no harm.

Jackson listened attentively to the other's brief recital.

"Why don't you see Tim Shearer? He ain't doin' nothin' since the jam came down," was his comment.

"Isn't he with the M. & D. people?" asked Thorpe.

"Nope. Quit."

"How's that?"

"Count of Morrison. He's been fillin' his teeth for M. & D. right along. Somethin' behind it all, I reckon."

"Where'll I find him?" asked Thorpe. Jackson gave the name of a small boarding house. Shortly after Thorpe left him to amuse the others with his unique conversation and hunted up Shearer's stopping place.

The boarding house proved to be of the typical lumber jack class—a narrow stoop, a hallway and stair in the center and an office and bar on either side. Shearer and a half dozen other men about his own age sat, their chairs on two legs and their "cork" boots on the rounds of the chairs, smoking placidly in the tepid evening air. He approached and attempted an identifying scrutiny. The men, with the tactfulness of their class in the presence of a stranger, said nothing.

"Well, bub," finally drawled a voice from the corner, "blowed that stake you made out of Radway yet?"

"That you, Shearer?" inquired Thorpe, advancing. "You're the man I'm looking for."

"You've found me," replied the old man dryly.

Thorpe was requested elaborately to "shake hands" with the owners of six names. Then he had a chance to intimate quietly to Shearer that he wanted a word with him alone. The river man rose silently and led the way up the straight, uncarpeted stairs, along a narrow, uncarpeted hall, to a square, uncarpeted bedroom. The walls and ceilings of this apartment were of unpainted planed pine. It contained a cheap bureau, one chair and a bed and washstand to match the bureau. Shearer lit the lamp and sat on the bed.

"What is it?" he asked.

"I have a little pine up in the northern peninsula within walking distance of Marquette," said Thorpe, "and I want to get a crew of about twenty men. It occurred to me that you might be willing to help me."

The river man frowned steadily at his interlocutor from under his bushy brows.

"How much pine you got?" he asked finally.

"About 300,000,000," replied Thorpe quietly.

The old man's blue eyes fixed themselves with unavering steadiness on Thorpe's face.

"You're jobbing some of it, eh?" he submitted finally as the only probable conclusion. "Do you think you know enough about it? Who does it belong to?"

"It belongs to a man named Carpenter and myself."

The river man pondered this slowly.

for an appreciable interval, and then shot out another question:

"How'd you get it?"

Thorpe told him, simply, nothing except the name of the firm up river. When he had finished Shearer evinced no astonishment nor approval.

"You done well," he commented finally. Then, after another interval:

"Have you found out who was the men stealin' the pine?"

"Yes," replied Thorpe quietly, "it was Morrison & Daly."

The old man flickered not an eye. He slowly filled his pipe and lit it. "I'll get you a crew of men," said he, "if you'll take me as foreman."

"But it's a little job at first," protested Thorpe. "I only want a camp of twenty. It wouldn't be worth your while."

"That's my lookout. I'll take the job," replied the logger grimly. "You got 300,000,000 there, ain't you? And you're goin' to cut it? It ain't such a small job."

Thorpe could hardly believe his good fortune in having gained so important a recruit. With a practical man as foreman, his mind would be relieved of a great deal of worry over unfamiliar details. He saw at once that he would himself be able to perform all the duties of scaler, keep in touch with the needs of the camp and supervise the campaign. Nevertheless he answered the older man's glance with one as keen and said:

"Look here, Shearer, if you take this job we may as well understand each other at the start. This is going to be my camp, and, I'm going to be boss. I don't know much about logging, and I shall want you to take charge of all that, but I shall want to know just why you do each thing, and if my judgment advised otherwise, my judgment goes. If I want to discharge a man, he walks without any question. I know about what I shall expect of each man, and I intend to get it out of him. And to questions of policy mine is the say so every trip. Now, I know you're a good man—one of the best there is—and I presume I shall find your judgment the best, but I don't want any mistakes to start with. If you want to be my foreman on those terms just say so, and I'll be tickled to death to have you."

For the first time the lumbering man's face lost, during a single instant, its mask of inactivity. His steel blue eyes blazed; his mouth twitched with some strong emotion. For the first time, too, he spoke without contemplative pause of preparation.

"That's the way to talk!" he cried. "Go with you? Well, I should rise to remarkable! You're the boss, and I always said it. I'll get you a gang of bony boys that will roll logs till there's skatin' in Tophet!"

Thorpe left, after making an appointment at his own hotel for the following day, more than pleased with his luck. None the less, he anticipated his next step with shaky confidence.

He would now be called upon to buy four or five teams of horses and enough feed to last them the entire winter, and he would have to arrange for provisions in abundance and variety for his men; he would have to figure on blankets, harness, cook camp utensils, stoves, blacksmith's tools, iron, axes, chains, cant hooks, van goods, pails, lamps, oil, matches, all sorts of hardware—in short, all the thousand and one things, from needles to court plaster, of which a self-sufficient community might come in need. And he would have to figure out his requirements for the entire winter. After navigation closed he could import nothing more.

Deep in these thoughts he wandered on at random. He suddenly came to himself in the toughest quarter of Bay City.

Through the summer night thrilled to the sound of cabinmations pointed to the colors of mirth. A cheap piano rattled and thumped through an open window. Men's and women's voices mingled in rising and falling gradations of harshness. Lights strayed irregularly across the dark.

Thorpe became aware of a figure crouched in the doorway almost at his feet. The flickering rays of a distant street lamp threw into relief the high lights of violin and a head. The face upturned to him was thin and white and wretched under a broad white brow. Dark eyes gleamed at him with the expression of a fierce animal. Across the forehead ran a long but shallow cut from which blood dripped. The creature clasped both arms around a violin. He crouched there and stared up at Thorpe, who stared down at him.

"What's the matter?" asked the latter finally.

The creature made no reply, but drew his arms closer about his instrument. Thorpe made a sign to the unknown to rise.

"Come with me," said he, "and I'll have your forehead attended to."

The eyes gleamed into his with a sudden savage concentration. Then their owner obediently arose.

Thorpe now saw that the body before him was of a cripple, short legged, hunchbacked, long armed, pigeon breasted. The large head sat strangely upon heavy between even the broad shoulders. It confirmed the hopeless but sullen despair that brooded on the white countenance.

At the hotel Thorpe, examining the cut, found it more serious in appearance than in reality. With a few pieces of sticking plaster he drew his edges together.

Then he attempted to interrogate his find.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Phil,"

"Phil what?"

"Shearer...."

"How did you get hurt?"

"No reply."

"Were you playing your fiddle in one of those houses?"

The cripple nodded slowly.

"Are you hungry?" asked Thorpe, with a sudden thoughtfulness.

"Yes," replied the cripple, with a lightning gleam in his wolf eyes.

Thorpe rang the bell. To the boy who answered it he said:

"Bring me half a dozen beef sandwiches and a glass of milk, and be quick about it."

"Do you play the fiddle much?" continued Thorpe.

The cripple nodded again.

"Let's hear what you can do."

"They cut my strings!" cried Phil, with a passionate wail.

The men grumbled. One or two were inclined to be openly rebellious.

"If I hear another peep out of you," said Thorpe to these latter, "you can climb right aboard and take the return trip." He looked them in the eye until they muttered and then went on: "Now, we've got to get unloaded and our goods ashore before those fellows report to camp. Get right moving and hustle."

So Dyer and his men picked themselves out of the trouble suddenly and departed. The ex-elder had nothing to say as long as he was within reach, but when he had gained the shore he turned.

"You won't think this is so funny when you get in the law courts" he shouted.

Thorpe made no reply.

With thirty men at the job it does not take a great while to move a small cargo thirty or forty feet. By 3 o'clock the Pole Star was ready to continue her journey. Thorpe climbed aboard, leaving Shearer in charge.

"Keep the men at it, Tim," said he.

"Put up the walls of the warehouse

good and strong and move the stuff in.

If you get through before I return you

might take a scow up the river and fix

on a camp site. I'll bring back the

lumber for roofs, floors and trimmings

with me and will try to pick up a few

men for swamping. Those fellows

won't bother us any more for the pres-

ent, I think. But it pays to be on deck.

So long."

When Thorpe returned to the bay he

found the warehouse complete. Shearer and Andrews, the surveyor, were

scouting up the river.

"No trouble from above, boys?" asked Thorpe.

"Nary trouble," they replied.

The warehouse was secured by padlocks, the wagon loaded with the tent and the necessities of life and work.

Early in the morning the procession—

laughing, joking, sky-larking—took its

way up the river trail. Late that even-

ing, tired, but still inclined to mis-

chief, they came to the first dam,

where Shearer and Andrews met them.

"How do you like it, Tim?" asked

Thorpe that evening.

"She's all right," replied the river

man, with emphasis, which for him

was putting it strong.

At noon the following day the party

arrived at the second dam. Here

Shearer had decided to build the per-

manent camp. Injun Charley was con-

structing one of his endless series of

bark barch canoes. Later he would

hull the whole string to Marquette,

where he would sell them to a hard

ware dealer for \$2.50 apiece.

Injun Charley looked up and grunted

as Thorpe approached.

"How are you, Charley?" greeted

Thorpe reticently.

"You gettin' pine? Good!" replied

Charley in the same tone.

I never owned a woman's name, the name of shell beans, and the deck was

clear of all but Dyer and three others

who were like himself, unconscious.

The captain yielded to the excitement

had run his prow plasma against the

wharf.

Some of the crew received the moor-

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WEEK ENDING MARCH 12.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISSESS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage; your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the dread diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder, it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and regular **\$1.00 size bottles**.

Sample bottle—exclusively for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Readout, N.Y.

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent less than regular price. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer Styles, which we will receive about April 5. It guarantees the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Farmers & Gardeners

Attention!

GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This talk about local grown seed not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise the best fruit, canning, pickling, etc., are really in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	50c
2 Quart Dish or Rice Boiler	25c
1 Quart Sauce Pan	18c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	36c
3 Quart Sauce Pans	54c
4 Quart Sauce Pans	72c
5 Quart Sauce Pans	90c
6 Quart Sauce Pans	108c
7 Quart Sauce Pans	126c
8 Quart Sauce Pans	144c
9 Quart Sauce Pans	162c
10 Quart Preserving Kettles	22c
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	18c
3 Quart Preserving Kettles	36c
4 Quart Pudding Pans	18c
5 Quart Pudding Pans	25c
6 Quart Pudding Pans	32c
7 Quart Pudding Pans	39c
8 Quart Pudding Pans	46c
9 Quart Pudding Pans	53c
10 Quart Pudding Pans	60c
11 Quart Pudding Pans	67c
12 Quart Pudding Pans	74c
13 Quart Pudding Pans	81c
14 Quart Pudding Pans	88c
15 Quart Pudding Pans	95c
16 Quart Pudding Pans	102c
17 Quart Pudding Pans	109c
18 Quart Pudding Pans	116c
19 Quart Pudding Pans	123c
20 Quart Pudding Pans	130c
21 Quart Pudding Pans	137c
22 Quart Pudding Pans	144c
23 Quart Pudding Pans	151c
24 Quart Pudding Pans	158c
25 Quart Pudding Pans	165c
26 Quart Pudding Pans	172c
27 Quart Pudding Pans	179c
28 Quart Pudding Pans	186c
29 Quart Pudding Pans	193c
30 Quart Pudding Pans	200c
31 Quart Pudding Pans	207c
32 Quart Pudding Pans	214c
33 Quart Pudding Pans	221c
34 Quart Pudding Pans	228c
35 Quart Pudding Pans	235c
36 Quart Pudding Pans	242c
37 Quart Pudding Pans	249c
38 Quart Pudding Pans	256c
39 Quart Pudding Pans	263c
40 Quart Pudding Pans	270c
41 Quart Pudding Pans	277c
42 Quart Pudding Pans	284c
43 Quart Pudding Pans	291c
44 Quart Pudding Pans	298c
45 Quart Pudding Pans	305c
46 Quart Pudding Pans	312c
47 Quart Pudding Pans	319c
48 Quart Pudding Pans	326c
49 Quart Pudding Pans	333c
50 Quart Pudding Pans	340c
51 Quart Pudding Pans	347c
52 Quart Pudding Pans	354c
53 Quart Pudding Pans	361c
54 Quart Pudding Pans	368c
55 Quart Pudding Pans	375c
56 Quart Pudding Pans	382c
57 Quart Pudding Pans	389c
58 Quart Pudding Pans	396c
59 Quart Pudding Pans	403c
60 Quart Pudding Pans	410c
61 Quart Pudding Pans	417c
62 Quart Pudding Pans	424c
63 Quart Pudding Pans	431c
64 Quart Pudding Pans	438c
65 Quart Pudding Pans	445c
66 Quart Pudding Pans	452c
67 Quart Pudding Pans	459c
68 Quart Pudding Pans	466c
69 Quart Pudding Pans	473c
70 Quart Pudding Pans	480c
71 Quart Pudding Pans	487c
72 Quart Pudding Pans	494c
73 Quart Pudding Pans	501c
74 Quart Pudding Pans	508c
75 Quart Pudding Pans	515c
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105 Quart Pudding Pans	725c
106 Quart Pudding Pans	732c
107 Quart Pudding Pans	739c
108 Quart Pudding Pans	746c
109 Quart Pudding Pans	753c
110 Quart Pudding Pans	760c
111 Quart Pudding Pans	767c
112 Quart Pudding Pans	774c
113 Quart Pudding Pans	781c
114 Quart Pudding Pans	788c
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126 Quart Pudding Pans	872c
127 Quart Pudding Pans	879c
128 Quart Pudding Pans	886c
129 Quart Pudding Pans	893c
130 Quart Pudding Pans	900c
131 Quart Pudding Pans	907c
132 Quart Pudding Pans	914c
133 Quart Pudding Pans	921c
134 Quart Pudding Pans	928c
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136 Quart Pudding Pans	942c
137 Quart Pudding Pans	949c
138 Quart Pudding Pans	956c
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140 Quart Pudding Pans	970c
141 Quart Pudding Pans	977c
142 Quart Pudding Pans	984c
143 Quart Pudding Pans	991c
144 Quart Pudding Pans	998c
145 Quart Pudding Pans	1005c
146 Quart Pudding Pans	1012c
147 Quart Pudding Pans	1019c
148 Quart Pudding Pans	1026c
149 Quart Pudding Pans	1033c
150 Quart Pudding Pans	1040c
151 Quart Pudding Pans	1047c
152 Quart Pudding Pans	1054c
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154 Quart Pudding Pans	1068c
155 Quart Pudding Pans	1075c
156 Quart Pudding Pans	1082c
157 Quart Pudding Pans	1089c
158 Quart Pudding Pans	1096c
159 Quart Pudding Pans	1103c
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167 Quart Pudding Pans	1159c
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170 Quart Pudding Pans	1180c
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174 Quart Pudding Pans	1208c
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181 Quart Pudding Pans	1257c
182 Quart Pudding Pans	1264c
183 Quart Pudding Pans	1271c
184 Quart Pudding Pans	1278c
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186 Quart Pudding Pans	1292c
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188 Quart Pudding Pans	1306c
189 Quart Pudding Pans	1313c
190 Quart Pudding Pans	1320c
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195 Quart Pudding Pans	1355c
196 Quart Pudding Pans	1362c
197 Quart Pudding Pans	1369c
198 Quart Pudding Pans	1376c
199 Quart Pudding Pans	1383c
200 Quart Pudding Pans	1390c
201 Quart Pudding Pans	1397c
202 Quart Pudding Pans	1404c
203 Quart Pudding Pans	1411c
204 Quart Pudding Pans	1418c
205 Quart Pudding Pans	1425c
206 Quart Pudding Pans	1432c
207 Quart Pudding Pans	1439c
208 Quart Pudding Pans	1446c
209 Quart Pudding Pans	1453c
210 Quart Pudding Pans	1460c
211 Quart Pudding Pans	1467c</

The Mercury.

Mar. 12, 1904.

JOHN F. BAXBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, March 12, 1904.

The vote in the Democratic Convention stood 127 to 96 in favor of the Fitzgerald wing of the party.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the Austrian and Russian ambassadors have told the Sultan that he must accept the proposals of the reform commission for the establishment of an international gendarmerie. It is believed the Porte will postpone the reply, thus continuing the strained situation in the Balkans.

Col. Honey of Newport announced in the Democratic convention that he should oppose the nomination of Hearst first, last and all the time. Col. Honey represents the best and the conservative elements of the Eastern Democracy, but unfortunately for the country that element is largely in the minority.

The Hearst element in the Democratic party is in the ascendancy in Rhode Island. They elected six of the eight delegates and could have easily chosen the other two as the Fitzgerald-Green-Hearst combination held clear majority in the convention on Thursday and did things as they pleased. If the price for which the delegates in that convention was contending was the control of the state politics then the young war hero from Pawtucket is easily the party leader, and will be the next candidate of that party for governor of Rhode Island.

The testimony thus far presented in the Mormon Reed Smoot case before the U. S. Senate committee shows that the Mormon rulers have very little regard for the laws of the land. The showing in its villainy and immorality is as bad as it possibly can be. If there is no way to reach and punish such flagrant breaking of the laws both of God and man then our system of government is utterly inadequate to meet an emergency. From what has been thus far advanced the twelve Apostles of the Mormon church have convicted themselves of crimes that demand long term states prison punishment. Smoot's friends have not up to the present time helped his case any before the country.

Even Harper's Weekly, which has been for a long time an opponent of President Roosevelt, has now experienced a change of heart. It says in one of its editorials, "The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency by the Republicans being now absolutely certain, public attention is concentrated on the selection of his Democratic competitor. It begins to look as if the lunatics in the Democratic party would muster a sufficient numbers of delegates to the St. Louis convention to thwart the will of the majority under the two thirds rule. It begins to look as if Mr. William R. Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency may have to be taken seriously. On the whole, it is useful for prudent Democrats to confront the possibility that the Bryan-Hearst combination may control little more than a third of the members of the Democratic national convention."

The position of the Weekly is probably the position of many of the Wall street magnates.

It would seem at this writing that there ought to be no great doubt as to the outcome of the Presidential election in November next. The Democratic party is hopelessly divided. That the Bryan-Hearst combination is causing the party leaders great anxiety cannot be denied. While it is not expected that this combination can win at St. Louis, there is not much doubt but that it will control more than one-third of the delegates, thus making it impossible for any one not the choice of the combination to win on the two-thirds vote which is the time honored method of making nominations in that party. With Cleveland or Olney or any of that wing of the party the nominee of the other element will surely bolt and put up an opposition ticket. In New York State the party is split, one wing controlled by Tammany and the up State portion by ex-Gov. Hill. Cleveland and his followers would get no sympathy from the latter. On the whole then it looks as though the party, whatever the action of the convention, would be hopelessly divided. On the other hand the feeling of opposition to President Roosevelt, which has existed in some quarters, is rapidly dying out. State after State is declaring for him. There will be no other name mentioned in the Chicago convention, and the prospects for his election are as bright and the outlook as certain as it is possible for anything eight months in the future to be.

Fitzgerald Wins.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Providence Thursday, was a lively affair. It was a fight from start to finish and the young Pawtucket leader won out by a small majority. As a result Hearst has six delegates from Rhode Island to two opposed, and a still further result the next Democratic candidate for governor will, without doubt, be the young leader of the aristocrat Fitzgerald himself. Then Col. Honey and the other leaders of the conservative element in the party will try conclusions with him again in the fall.

The convention was called to order by Col. Quinn, chairman of the State Central committee, and Mr. J. Stacy Brown of this city was made temporary chairman. Then the fun began.

There were conflicting delegations from Essex, Lincoln and Johnston. After a long and lively fight the Fitzgerald crowd won all the contests which gave them a clear majority of the convention. Major Higgins, of Pawtucket, was then made permanent chairman and they proceeded to nominate delegates without more delay. The delegates from Newport county were as follows:

Newport—Lewis Brown, C. W. Crandall, Philip A. Hayes, J. Stacy Brown, Frank F. Niles, Samuel H. Honey, Dennis Shanahan, P. J. Murphy, J. F. Kelley, John E. O'Neill, New Hampshire—Percival E. Hart, Elmer E. Allen, Napoleon B. Rose, William H. Jameson—Edward Blake, David Gordon, Middlebury—R. H. Wheeler, Jr., Paul Mabey, F. J. Coggeshall, Donald Murphy, Portsmouth, Edward E. Brophy, Peter Clarke, Tiverton—Albert H. Welch, Henry Hobbs, Edward E. Brophy, Peter Clarke, Little Compton—Philip W. Almy, Edward J. Farrell, Edward W. Pierce, James H. Burlingham.

The Fitzgerald party put in nomination for national delegates ex-Mayor George W. Greene of Woonsocket, ex-Mayor John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, S. E. Daubney and David J. Barry of Providence.

Richard B. Comstock of Providence put in nomination in opposition Mayor Miller and John W. Hogan of Providence, Frank E. Fitzgerald of Lincoln and Fayette E. Bartlett of Burnsville. The Fitzgerald crowd was elected. For county delegates Col. Samuel R. Honey was chosen for Newport County, Dr. Connelly of Warren for Bristol County, Col. Quinn for Kent County and Andrew J. Farrell of Washington County. Six of the delegates are for Hearst for President and two, Col. Honey and Col. Quinn, are opposed to him. The six Hearst men met after the convention and passed resolutions pledging themselves to support Hearst and at the same time passed resolutions looking to the adoption of the unit rule compelling the entire delegation to vote as a unit. The radical wing of the Democratic party seems to have won a complete victory in the convention. Fitzgerald and his cohorts are in the saddle and the conservative element will either have to join the Republican party or take to the woods.

Early Adjournment.

A Washington report says: Congress will adjourn by May 1st next, or possibly earlier. This is the date set by the leaders in both the House and Senate, and this is the date that everybody is working to attain. Business in Congress is in such shape at the present time that there is no reason to believe but that all necessary business can be transacted by that date. This is a presidential year. This is also a congressional year. Both national conventions meet within fifteen days of each other, the Republicans in June, the Democrats on July 4th. The President wants an early adjournment.

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Natural History Society.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst., a meeting of this Society took place at the Museum, when a very interesting lecture, or rather a talk without notes, was heard from Mr. James Southwick of Providence on a trip which he made last year to the island of Jamaica in search of renewed health and of natural history specimens. His special quest was after the land shells of the island which contains more than 300 different species of land mollusks, some of the shells being very beautiful. Jamaica is, in fact, the spot in the world where land shells are most abundant. The vegetation, climate, natural products of Jamaica were also dwelt upon, and an excellent description given of the voyage there and back on board one of the large fruit steamers plying between Boston and Kingston, the capital of the island. Mr. Southwick is the curator of the Roger Williams Museum of Natural History of Providence.

Nicholas Beemelen, a Belgian shoemaker employed by J. L. Cummings, committed suicide by hanging Thursday night at his room at 106 Thames street. He had been acting peculiarly for some time.

Mormon Affairs.

The investigation of Mormon Life has proved interesting—Plans for increasing the Navy—The Panama Canal—Notes (From Our Regular Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1904. The examination of Reed Smoot, Apostle, elected to the Senate from Utah, is proceeding before the committee on elections of the Senate. Seven thousand witnesses are present, examined and brought before the government. At their head is the venerable president of the Mormon church, Joseph F. Smith, nephew of the celebrated founder of that religion. Before a committee of Senators he yesterday stated that he had five wives, who had born him eleven children, since the government manifesto; and when asked why he had disobeyed the law proclaimed in that prohibition, he frankly stated that to desert his wife and abandon his innocent children would be unmanly and be preferred to receive any punishment that might be inflicted. He said that he had not married an additional wife since that time, and that no Mormon had added to his wives since that prohibition was issued. The purpose of the anti-Smoot crusaders is to prove that Senator Smoot represents the church and not the state, but the president of the church denied this loudly and repeatedly and declared that the church had nothing whatever to do with the election of civil officers.

On the 23rd inst. the Senate indulged in a spirited running debate on the naval appropriation bill, as presented by Senator Hale of Maine. In round numbers the bill will carry one hundred millions of dollars for the next fiscal year. While this is a very large sum, Senator Hale admitted that if the naval program is carried out, in a few years the naval establishment will cost two hundred millions of dollars annually, and the will be 80,000 sailors abroad.

This will make the navy of the United States second only to that of England. Expansion, and the retention of the Philippines Islands, was given as the reason why such a great navy is needed. Senator Depew pictured glowingly the great results that might be expected to flow from our Oriental commerce when each of the four hundred millions of Chinese wear a cotton shirt made in America, and eat Parker House biscuits made of America grown wheat.

Already the government has a fleet of twenty-four warships in Asiatic waters to protect American interests. Incidentally, the question arose whether the guns on the new ship should be mounted in revolving turrets, or on platforms, on barbette, as in the English navy. As no one could answer this technical question it was dropped. There was little opposition to the bill, and it will pass.

Work on the Panama canal will now be in order. As the Senate has confirmed the commissioners selected by the President and their \$10,000 salaries, now begin to run, they will take a trip to the zone and look over the ground. It is proposed to raise the city of Colon some three feet or more, in order to make it possible to secure drainage.

Admiral Walker is not as optimistic as could be wished. He says persons who think the canal will be begun immediately, except tentatively, are very much mistaken. No digging for two years yet. It is proposed to invite the President to cut the first shovelful of turf.

The government is going to help out the farmer, show him how to conduct a farm, pay part of the expenses and let him pocket the resulting profits. The farms will be called United States Diversification farms. The first one is to be situated near Columbia, S. C., and thirty others are to be operated in the Southern States. One-fourth of a farm not less than fifty acres may be planted with cotton; the remainder must be devoted to feed for live stock. This may be hogs or dairy cattle. Seeds and one-half of the fertilizers will be given and an inspector will call once a month.

The President has not decided whether he can go to Jackson, Mich., to attend the birthday celebration of the Republican party. It cost more than \$2,000 a year to catch White House cranks and send them back to the towns whence they came. A host of the advocates of the service pension bill have been laboring with the President to secure his influence for the measure. Thus far he is non-committal. It is now said the bill will take \$10,000,000 per year, enough to build three large war ships. A delegation of foresters has called upon the President, and in a little speech he assured them he was in favor of putting timber lands to their best use. The President has been advised that it should not take more than 30 days to hand over the money and close the Panama deal.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, will come back to Congress for the tenth time. He is as grateful as ever and promises not to do so again. While ex-Secretary Carlisle is in Washington attending the Smoot inquisition he will look into the affairs of the Red Cross Society. There is curiosity to know how the funds have been expended. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, appeared in the Senate on the 3rd inst. quite tanned by Florida sunshines, but evidently not improved in health. He has the same languid air and drops off into a cat nap as soon as he sits down. John Mitchell, of the labor unions, who lives in Washington, says the least the poorest workman should have each year is \$600. The minister from Venezuela has closed up his legation and gone out of business. Some one at the other end of the line stopped his pay. Senator Lodge's son John has an ear for music. He has organized a string quartet and will entertain society after Lent. Senator Spooner has a son, who is studying art. He paints portraits. The Senator has just been subjected to a small but painful surgical operation.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 22 to Mar. 26, warm wave 21 to 25, cool wave 24 to 28. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Mar. 26, cross west of Rockies by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states Mar. 31. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about March 29, great central valleys 28, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 29, great central valleys Mar. 31, eastern states April 2.

The most important feature of this disturbance will be the sudden change from winter to spring-like weather and its suggestions of an early opening up of the growing season for northern and summer-like weather for southern states. But we must take the bitter with the sweet and with the rising temperatures will come dangerous storms period. Where these dangerous storms will strike is not so easy to determine and still further progress is made in meteor-

ology we must all be on guard as these dangerous storms periods approach. I expect the scenes of this disturbance to reach their greatest force not far from Mar. 26, as they move eastward and about a week after they cross the Mississippi. At the same time two other storms waves will be at dangerous intensity, one on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic coast. The Pacific States, the Great Central Valleys, and the New England States should expect dangerous storms clustering around March 29.

Easy Payment.

It is now expected that the payment of fifty millions for the Panama canal will not be made before May 1st. The investigation of the title of the company must be made and that takes time. When the papers are complete and the title found to be perfect then Uncle Sam will pay the bondholders of the defunct Panama Canal Co. \$10,000,000 and the Republic of Panama \$10,000,000.

Of the \$10,000,000 which goes to Panama, the general understanding is that \$6,000,000 will remain in the United States, to be invested in United States bonds, which will be placed to the credit of the Republic of Panama, with the ultimate intention of investing the \$6,000,000 in the construction bonds of the Panama Canal when the same are issued. The \$2,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 will be paid in gold coin out of the treasury to the representative of Panama and will be exported to that republic.

The \$40,000,000 payable to the Panama Canal Co. will be drawn out of the Treasury in gold coin or bullion and exported to France, less the amount of exchange that may be accumulated in New York between now and the first of May and also less \$850,000, which will be paid to United States bondholders of Panama bonds.

It is not believed that much of the gold will go out of the country. The amount of exchange in New York and which will accumulate there before May first will probably offset a great part of the amount to be paid.

In other words, Uncle Sam will doubtless be able to pay this fifty millions principally with the L. O. U. of other nations and people, so that he can keep the whole of his precious metal at home.

General Assembly.

Legislative matters have not been very materially hastened this week, most of the time of the comparatively short session being given up to debate. The sessions of the Senate and House on Thursday were unusually brief as many of the members desired to attend the Democratic State Convention.

Most of the time in the Senate has been taken up by a debate on the bill to reduce the State tax from 15 to 10 cents which, being interpreted, means to decrease the tax paid by some communities and increase that of others, among the sufferers being the city of Newport. The bill will probably be passed by the Senate.

In the House there has not been a great deal accomplished. On Wednesday there was a lively debate over the bill allowing State aid in paying salaries of superintendents of municipal schools, the two Democratic leaders, Fitzgerald and Brown, being opposed on the question as to what should be the limit for such allowance. The bill was passed by the House.

The Progress Committee is still keeping busy and is still apparently confident of being able to accomplish something. At a meeting this week Melville Bell, Edward A. Brown, Frederick B. Coggeshall and Joseph S. Milne were appointed a committee to devise a plan for effecting a permanent organization. A number of new members were received into the committee and other business was transacted. Communications from the Self Winding Clock Company of New York, which is contemplating a removal of its plant to Newport, were read.

Miss Ida Faerber has entered the Rhode Island Hospital to study for a nurse.

Just the Time for Washington.

It is at this season of the year that the National Capitol presents unusual opportunities for the tourist to see that city under the best possible conditions. Many persons who have a limited amount of time at their disposal, are obliged to enjoy their seasons of travel within the space of a few days, and to such the Personally Conducted Tours of the Royal Blue Line instantly appeal. The sum of \$25.00 covers all expenses for a week of luxury not possible by any other means; these tours are just such as would benefit the tired worker who needs a brief respite from business cares at this time.

The dates of these Washington tours are March 11th and 25th, April 8th and 22nd, and May 6th. Drop a postal for illustrated booklet and Guide to

Jos. P. TAGART, N. E. P. A., 380 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Less Bread For Some Money.

Boston, March 11.—At a meeting of the master bakers of Boston last night it was proposed to reduce the size of bread loaves. The matter will be voted at a meeting to be held next Thursday night. The bakers contended that the increased cost of flour made some such step imperative. A proposition to raise the price of bread 1 cent a loaf was voted down.

Miss Mary Chamberlain, aged 60, was struck and instantly killed by a train at Concord, N. H. The accident is attributed to death.

Nicholas Beemelen, a Belgian shoe-

maker employed by J. L. Cummings, committed suicide by hanging Thursday night at his room at 106 Thames street. He had been acting peculiarly for some time.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH

1904

PORT ARTHUR BOMBARDED

Probable Purpose to Cover a
Land Move Near By

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Most of Correspondents Agree
That Japanese Are at Fung
Wang Chang, in Manchuria,
but There is Nothing to Show
How They Got There—Would
Have to Pass Through Antung,
Fortified by Russians, If They
Started From Base at Ping
Yang, and Meet the Enemy

London, March 11.—Neither the official nor the independent dispatches published here add much knowledge to the progress of the war. It is known that Port Arthur was yesterday treated to the most severe pounding by the Japanese fleet that it has experienced since the war began. The assault began at midnight, and did not end until 8 o'clock in the morning. The extent of damage to the fortifications and towns is not reported. The purpose of such a long bombardment does not appear unless it is to cover a land move nearby. It is known, however, that the Japanese believed that by using an extreme elevation and lifting their ships slightly, they can reach the inner harbor, where the Russian ships are assembled, the Neway Eungie works, the arsenal and the docks.

It may be that the gun practice was to test this theory which, if proved true, would be likely to cause demoralization among the garrison. The Japanese know accurately the location of every important part of Port Arthur, and would not be firing at random. The crown of Golden Hill is only 410 feet high, and if fired at a fair distance out to sea, it would seem that shells might be made to drop over the inner brow of the elevation into the basin and town, but little over a mile beyond.

As there is a congestion of ships in the inner harbor, it is not impossible, accepting the Japanese proposition, that a severe bombardment might result in injury to them. If, on the other hand, the attack was to cover a landing of troops, it might be assumed that an attempt was being made to break the railroad line in the immediate vicinity of the port.

Speculation regarding the military situation on the Yalu river is most keen, but no news of a reliable character has been received.

The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Express asserts that 20,000 troops have been shipped from Japan and that a portion of the second army corps is now on its way to Korea.

An illustration of the curiously contradictory character of reports from the far east received here the Kin Chau correspondent of The Daily Chronicle mentions Fung Wang Chang (about 45 miles northwest of Antung, in Manchuria) as one of several points of Russian concentration, while other correspondents have reported that the Japanese have captured Fung Wang Chang.

Most of the reports, however, agree that the Japanese are at Fung Wang Chang, but how they got there is not stated. It is assumed by many that the army is part of the force landed in Korea, and started from the base at Ping Yang. This does not seem likely, as Ping Yang is, in round numbers, 200 miles southeast of Fung Wang Chang. The only practicable way for a Japanese force of sufficient strength to venture so far into Manchuria to get to Fung Wang Chang is over the Seoul-Pekin highway. As this road passes through Antung on the north bank of the Yalu, which place has been occupied and fortified by the Russians, the theory that the Japanese have traversed it would have to include the abandonment of that line by the czar's troops without striking a blow.

Now it seems probable if the Japanese are at Fung Wang Chang, as stated, they reached there through Takushan, on the Gulf of Korea. From here there are several roads by which an army could get to Fung Wang Chang. Russia has strong forces at Liao Yang and also at Mao Ting Ling, 30 or 40 miles nearer Fung Wang Chang, on the great highway. Any Japanese column not of great strength would be in a precarious condition, placed between these strong Russian forces on the northwest and the equally strong Russian forces on the Yalu to the southeast.

It is possible that this occupation is part of a plan to encompass the Russians on the Yalu by taking them in the rear while the Japanese army in Korea advances across the Yalu on their front. It may well be that the Japanese have landed also at Tashan, on the west coast of the Liao Tung gulf. If they have they would have the railroad running northeast to Sin Min Ting over which to move toward Mukden. More accurate information regarding this reported land movement must be received before forming any hard and fast conclusions.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese, after Port Arthur is neutralized, probably will move two armies to the north simultaneously, one from the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula, and the other from the Yalu river. A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph who was in Japan recently writes from Seoul that the Japanese are making steady progress with their land movements. The roads are occupied by Japanese troops.

According to a Tien Tsin correspondent of The Standard the Rus-

sians are withholding all their supplies troops from Port Arthur to Harbin and Kien and Kien because of the shortness of provisions, and because it is doubtful whether or not they would be able to hold either Port Arthur or New Chongming against a resolute attack.

The spirit of the Russian troops, who are largely recruits, has been broken by starvation, cold and harsh treatment from their officers. The Russian losses on the Yalu river are reported to reach a total of 2000 men.

Chinese Homes Appropriated

Yin Kow, March 11.—The concentration of troops at the Russian strategic base has resulted in much suffering among the Chinese inhabitants, especially at Liao Yang, where even private buildings have been appropriated to accommodate the soldiers and thousands of Chinese are consequently without homes. Russian troops are encamped at all the essential points along the railroad.

Conflict Without Charities

Tokio, March 11.—Russian and Japanese mounted scouts met north of Ping Yang Wednesday. After a brief engagement the Russians retreated. No casualties are reported on either side.

Vladivostok Bombed Twice

Tokio, March 11.—Information obtained from private Korean sources is to the effect that the Japanese squadron has bombarded Vladivostok twice since March 6.

Wreck on Siberian Road

Tomsk, March 11.—A military train bound for Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, was derailed near here. One person was killed and a number of others were injured.

Heavy Damage From Flood

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 11.—The Susquehanna river has fallen nearly six feet and the receding waters have left devastation in their path from here to Sayre, a distance of 95 miles. There can as yet be no real estimate of the damage done, though it is safe to say the loss to railroad companies, mining and other industries in the Wyoming valley alone will reach \$1,000,000.

Tedious March For Troops

Denver, March 11.—Two troops of the Fifth cavalry, U. S. A., are at Fort Logan, having been ordered to leave the fort not later than March 20, and proceed overland by way of Wingeate to Fort Huachuca and Apache. This order prescribes a march of more than 1000 miles and over some rough mountainous country. The trip will require 50 days.

Venezuela to Pay \$10,000,000

Washington, March 11.—The official copy of the decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan cases has just been received at the state department. The total of the claims allowed against Venezuela is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, about half of which goes to the allied powers, and until they are paid the United States and associated powers get nothing.

What Boston Merchants Want

Boston, March 10.—The directors of the Boston Merchants' association last night adopted resolutions favoring reciprocity with Canada and Newfoundland, voted in favor of the taxation of leased lands of the state and continued the agitation for a dry dock for merchant vessels.

Heavy Fish Arrivals

Boston, March 10.—At Tewksbury there are the biggest number of off-shore vessels of any day this winter. In all there are 24 trips on hand, and all but two are from off-shore. The majority of the vessels were out only a few days. The 24 trips aggregate 1,261,000 pounds.

A Fever-Stricken City

Watertown, N. Y., March 8.—The eighth week of the typhoid fever epidemic here opens with approximately 500 cases in the city, the average increase at present being about five a day. There have been 30 deaths since the disease became epidemic.

Killed by Poisoned Candy

Pierre, S. D., March 11.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Miss Rena Nelson reported that Miss Nelson died from the effects of corrosive sublimate in candy received through the mail at Pierre and postmarked Boone, Ia.

Completed 12,500-Mile Voyage

Boston, March 8.—Steamer Osborne completed a voyage of 12,500 miles when she arrived at Boston from Manila and Cebu with 25,320 bales of hemp. She had ordinary weather most of the passage, and had nothing unusual to report.

Reyes Defeated in Colombia

Bogota, March 8.—The presidential election resulted in General Joaquin Valdez receiving a majority of 11 votes over General Rafael Reyes. The fact, however, must be officially declared by the electoral committee on July 3 next.

Canal Commissioners' Salaries

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt has fixed the salaries of the Isthmian canal commissioners at \$12,000 a year and in addition thereto \$15 a day while they are on the Isthmus.

Liquor Sellers Want Relief

Boston, March 11.—More than 500 men interested in the liquor traffic in this state, all members of the Massachusetts Wine and Spirit Dealers' association, were the guests of seven directors of that association at a banquet here last night. The principal topic of discussion was the relief of the liquor trade from the burdens which have been gradually imposed upon it, and the recognition by law of its equality of right with other lines of legitimate business in this state.

Bullet Through Child's Body

Fitchburg, Mass., March 10.—James Slattery, aged 8, was shot in the back by Thurman Pidgeon, aged 5, and is not expected to live. Some older boys had been shooting with a 22-caliber shotgun and had left it on the kitchen table in the Pidgeon home when Thurman picked it up and then pulled the trigger. The ball entered Slattery's back and passed through the abdomen.

Woman Burned to Death

Beverly, N. H., March 11.—Mrs. Frank Mason, aged 91, had retired last night when a lace curtain in her chamber became ignited from a lighted gas jet. The flames communicated to the bed. Mrs. Mason's body was found on the kitchen floor, where she had burned to death after making her way down stairs. The loss by fire was nominal.

According to a Tien Tsin corre-

MORMON RULES

Church Consent Necessary to Obtain Political Office

THE THATCHER EPISODE

Bowed Absolutely to Fellow Mormons After Making Campaign Against Their Will-Working of Edmunds Law

Washington, March 11.—One of the most interesting and important features of the investigation of the Sunfoot case before the Senate committee on privileges and elections was brought out in the testimony of E. B. Critchlow, formerly an assistant United States attorney in Utah, who told the story of the Mormon Thatcher episode.

According to his version, which was borne out by official records, Apostle Thatcher persisted in continuing as a candidate for the United States senate against the wishes of a quorum of the apostles, and on that account was held to be "not in harmony with his quorum." The history of the campaign he made against the wishes of his fellow Mormons of his defeat and his subsequent trial before a commission of church officials, was given in detail and then Thatcher's submission to the will of the church was read and put in the record of the Sunfoot investigation.

This recantation showed Thatcher totally broken in spirit, and bowing absolutely to the mandates of the church in that the consent of an office require must be obtained in order that he may continue in good standing. The purpose of the testimony was to show that it was necessary, according to the rules of the church, for Reed Smoot to have obtained the consent of the church before he could have become a candidate for the senate.

In addition to the Thatcher episode, Mr. Critchlow gave the history of the prosecutions in Utah on charges of polygamous cohabitation, since the passage of the Edmunds law, and the legislation in the territory and state which affects Mormonism or polygamy.

Mr. Critchlow said that prosecutions were inaugurated with vigor and many men and women went into hiding. Over 1000 men were convicted and sentenced. An opportunity was given by the courts to the persons convicted to escape jail service by promising that in the future they would obey the law, but the chance of escaping punishment was not accepted generally, only three persons complying with the ruling of the court.

Continuing, he said: "Among these was Bishop Sharp, director of the Union Pacific railroad, and an old man, who accepted the terms and was promptly removed, that being understood to be the policy of the church where the doctrine of the church was not upheld by members."

In response to an inquiry in regard to Thatcher running for the senate on a platform not in harmony with the church, Mr. Critchlow spoke of the influence of apostles, giving as an illustration that the apostles gave out the instruction that "It is the will of the Lord that you vote" the Republican ticket this time.

Mr. Critchlow said the Democrats protested against the interference by the church in such manner.

Senator McComas asked Critchlow if he would be able to complete his history to the time of the election of Smoot to the senate. The witness said he might give some salient features, but that he was not qualified in politics.

The committee adjourned until today without concluding the testimony of Mr. Critchlow.

Lost in the Arctic

St. Petersburg, March 7.—Answering an inquiry concerning the fate of Baron Toll, the explorer who was recently reported to have perished in the Arctic ocean, Secretary Doubrovine of the academy of sciences says that he has not received a word of news since May 23, 1902. Another expedition is searching for him. The accepted belief is that the baron has been lost.

Vermont Railroad Smashup

Northfield, Vt., March 9.—A wild engine on the Central Vermont railroad crashed into a freight in the fog at West Berlin. Frank Garland, a brakeman, was killed and several other trainmen were injured. The impact was so great that one locomotive telescoped the other, both being partly destroyed. A number of cars left the rails.

The Clinton Worsted Failure

Boston, March 9.—Some 100 creditors of the Clinton Worsted company of Clinton met here to discuss the affairs of the company and hear the report of the assignees, whose statement showed a total of \$163,734 due to creditors. It was decided to keep the mill in operation until the next meeting of the creditors, at least.

Railroad to Reduce Expenses

New Haven, March 10.—Under a new schedule of train service which will go into effect on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad next Sunday, a number of trains will be discontinued. The change will involve a big reduction in operating expenses and will affect many train employees.

Young Sailors Have Diphtheria

San Juan, P. R., March 7.—There are now four cases of diphtheria among the apprentices in the United States training ship Monongahela. There are 17 cases now in the hospital and the departure of the vessel has been indefinitely postponed.

Bullet Through Child's Body

Fitchburg, Mass., March 10.—James Slattery, aged 8, was shot in the back by Thurman Pidgeon, aged 5, and is not expected to live. Some older boys had been shooting with a 22-caliber shotgun and had left it on the kitchen table in the Pidgeon home when Thurman picked it up and then pulled the trigger.

The ball entered Slattery's back and passed through the abdomen.

According to a Tien Tsin corre-

LIKELY TO GO FREE

"Impossible" to Indict Men Who Led the Mob at Springfield Springfield, O., March 11.—The race disturbances which have terrorized the town as the result of the murder of Peterman Collis, and the subsequent lynching of the negro, Dixon, who shot Collis, is held well in check by the 18 authorities of the opinion that no more troops will be needed to control the situation.

There are unmistakable signs of ugly feeling on the part of those who have composed the mob and the authorities realize that the shooting of either white man or negro, or even a street fight between men of opposite races, would be sufficient to start the mob again on a killing and burning expedition.

In the opinion of City Solicitor Tatman neither the city nor county can be held responsible for the burning of the levee district by the mob. It is realized that it will be extremely difficult to secure a jury that will assess more than nominal damages, if any at all. It is thought that it will be impossible for the grand jury to indict either the leaders of the mob which did the lynching or the subsequent burning.

An immense throng of people were in

and about St. Raphael's church to attend the funeral service of Charles Collis, the murdered policeman.

Miners May Accept Cutdown

Indianapolis, March 11.—The United Mine Workers' local union in Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maryland central Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and Iowa that are to participate in the referendum vote next Tuesday on the proposition of accepting a reduction of 5.58 percent in wages or closing the soft coal mines on April 1 received their ballots today. With the ballots were sent out the circular letter that the national convention authorized its officers to address to the locals setting out their recommendations that the reduction be accepted and stating the reasons for accepting.

Tillman Will Soon Be Out

Washington, March 11.—Dr. Richardson states that there is nothing alarming in the present condition of Senator Tillman's throat and that if nothing unforeseen develops he should be able to go out in a few days. Mr. Critchlow said that prosecutions were inaugurated with vigor and many men and women went into hiding. Over 1000 men were convicted and sentenced. An opportunity was given by the courts to the persons convicted to escape jail service by promising that in the future they would obey the law, but the chance of escaping punishment was not accepted generally, only three persons complying with the ruling of the court.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Ivy Edmund Dowse, D. D., who has but recently entered on the 67th year of his pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational church at Sherborn, Mass., has resigned on account of declining health.

The shoe firm of Frank & Dustin, Marlboro, Mass., employing 120 hands, has assigned. No statement of the firm's condition is made public.

The Hingham, Mass., Agricultural and Horticultural society presented to the town its three-story building, valued at \$25,000, and six acres of land for use as a town hall. The gift was accepted by the town.

Fire in a building in the heart of the shoe district of Haverhill caused a damage of about \$7000 to the structure and occupants. The heaviest damage was sustained by Curtis & Knight, who operated stitching rooms.

The Cote block at Berlin, N. H., one of the largest business structures in the city and occupied by a number of firms, was destroyed by fire, with a total loss of \$30,000.

At the Ladd prize exhibition in heavy gymnastics at Amherst college the gold medal for the best work was won by A. F. Westphal, '03, of Michigan City, Ind.

Fishing schooner Appomattox lost one of her crew, Walter Present, who was drowned by the capsizing of a dory off Provincetown, Mass.

Mrs. Sarah B. Chapman, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, died at her home at Bethel, V

STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Pocumtuck and Early Steamboats—Sauquoit Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Accidents—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

FIRST TRIP OF THE LEXINGTON.

On Monday, June 1, 1835, there was quite a gathering of people at what is now the Point street bridge, to see the Lexington, a boat destined to be long remembered. She made her first trip from New York to Providence in twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes, and no one who looked at her could doubt that she was built to go.

She was 205 feet long, twenty-two feet beam, and eleven and one-half foot hold. The machinery was all in the middle of the boat. Her engine was too powerful for her hull, and she was often laid up for repairs.

During the October gales of this year, 1836, the Lexington had a narrow escape. In the height of a gale she broke her tiller ropes and became unmanageable. At this juncture Mr. Isaac H. Danman, the chief officer, volunteered to let over the side of the boat, and, after the greatest exertions, he succeeded in fastening the ropes. The passengers testified their appreciation of Mr. Danman's courage by presenting him a watch and pin valued at \$200.

If the Narragansett was intended to run off opposition, she was unsuccessful, for in the fall of 1838 the Cleopatra was running between Providence and New York, with the fare at one dollar, and by chartering a special train, she several times succeeded in getting her passengers into Boston considerably ahead of the passengers by the other line. Boston this fall was advertised for sale. The President and Franklin made irregular trips the next season, but their glory was fast waning, and they ultimately degenerated into coal barges.

HOW THEY LIGHTENED THE GROOM.

The year 1837 brought a great deal of business to the steamboat lines. The constantly occurring failures sent men richer and thicker, and, after a little, people got in the way of trying to get trouble and apprehension on the trip through the Sound. The Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence were the principal boats that season, and three meals a trip was a rule. "Plut Judy, Plut" had its terrors then as well as now, and the passengers did not always feel like eating just after the boat struck the long swell of Narragansett Pier. But if they couldn't eat they could usually drink, and the decent ones stood close together down the long table.

There have beenights on the Sound when the fun was fast and furious; when songs floated out over the foaming water and mirth and laughter kept company with the hours. The meals were not all public. There used to be private suppers which the stars watched all night long. The mirth was sometimes a little uncanny. It is not easy to laugh naturally, when utter, overwhelming ruin and beggary stand only six hours away. "But it is better to laugh than to weep," cried the voyagers. "Let the morrow take thought for the things of itself. The night is ours. We'll make it merry, if 'tis to be the last." And so amid the blaze of lights the clink of glasses and the soft gurgle of rich wine, the feast became a flow of wit and story, and the flush of repartee grew quicker and fancy plumed her wings for softer flights, until gray streaks of dawn, paling the lustre of the lamps and creeping white and cold across the inky water, warned the gay revellers to seek an hour or two of sleep. The trips were not always made in twelve hours. Often, when the night was heavy, the boats tied up at Newport, and did not venture out until morning.

On the 10th of November, 1837, the opening of the Providence and Stonington railroad was celebrated with great rejoicing. A very large company took part in the exercises. Two trips were made over the line and about 400 guests enjoyed the company's lavish hospitality at Stonington. The completion of this road made a change necessary in the running of the transportation company's boats. The Rhode Island and Narragansett at once made Stonington their terminus, while the Massachusetts continued her regular trips around Point Judith. The terminus of the Stonington road at Providence was on what is now Hill's wharf and passengers were taken across to the Boston and Providence depot, at India Point, in a ferry boat.

FORMATION OF THE RAILROAD LINE.

Early in April, the steamboat Massachusetts made her first trip to this city. She was considerably larger than her predecessor, and was thought to be a grand boat. She was built under the supervision of Capt. William Conant, who pronounced her the best boat in the world. She was built of live oak and cedar, and measured 718 tons. She was 202 feet on deck, 29 feet beam, and 12 feet hold. She was propelled by two low pressure engines, each 145 horse power. Her cabin was 170 feet long, and she had 142 berths. She made her first trip to Providence in 18 hours and 32 minutes. Her owners bought an interest in the Boston, and made an arrangement with the Providence Steamboat Company, so that the Massachusetts, Boston and Providence were advertised together under the name of the "Boston and Providence Railroad line."

But the railroads came through safely day after day; the dreadful smash-ups did not occur; stock was taken for other railroads and gradually the spirit of power departed from the stage owners. Mr. Joel Blodell, the agent of the Citizens' Coach Company, became an agent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and the Journal said of him what could be said of very few men, "that, during a long course of years, and among opposite and zealously contested interests, he never made an enemy." In January, 1838, the Providence was joined by the Buckner Hill, which came on as an opposition line, with the fare at \$3, and freight taken at eight cents a cubic foot.

W. C. DREHER SENDS AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM GERMANY.

COL. THOMAS W. HIGGISON CONTINUES HIS ENTERTAINING RECOLLECTIONS WITH A LIVELY PAPER ON BOOKS UNREAD.

ROBERT HERRICK'S REALISTIC NOVEL OF CHICAGO LIFE.

THE COMMON LOT.

THE COUSIN.

THE DECENT THING.

THE DECEITFUL CABIN.

THE DECEIT

John D. Rockefeller.

AN INSTITUTE OF HIS CRITICS.

What has been written has been set down to little purpose if in the great qualities of John D. Rockefeller's mind and character have not been made apparent. In the upholding of the great refining business from the time when he was 21, he helped please Andrews to engage in the refining business until at 45, when he stood at the head of that great commercial machine, perfect in all its parts for what it was intended, there is twenty-two years of history which he made, and in the making of which he was called on to display the highest qualities of mind. That the justification which is of his creation and moulding stands to-day, in spite of court and legislative enactments, solid and secure, is no way detracts from the intellect that reared it.

WONDERFUL PENETRATION.

Wonderful penetration, far-seeing, genius in knowing when to strike, astounding judgment as to strategic points, almost superhuman prescience as to those of danger, dynamic force crushing through all opposition that is known to type when force only serves as a means and Asiatic subtlety when the finer methods would conquer, were all employed in those twenty years when states were swayed, congressmen hoodwinked, vast railroad corporations subjugated and reduced to servitude and natural forces overthrown. That which fixes the situation is that tenacity of purpose to conquer the world he engaged in which was from beginning to end never wavering and never hopeless.

AVOIDING THE GLARE OF PUBLICITY.

In later years Mr. Rockefeller has led a life secluded from the world. It is said he is ill health. All his life he has been a taciturn man, avoiding society and avoiding also the glare of publicity. It was a crisis or a critical situation which brought him to light at any time. He has not been widely known for his benefactions, though he has given some \$9,000,000 to the Chicago University, while the Baptist denomination has also been the recipient of his bounty. But he makes no parade of this. Very recently he has shown even a greater disposition to withdraw from business participation and hand over the direction of his affairs to his son, to whom it is said he places great confidence. It is long time since he took active part in the direction of the Standard oil company, years since he visited the office, and when he has been consulted as to his affairs it has been at his home. When that company was placed on a solid basis, he evidently regarded his work as done and his end attained.—From the Studies in American Character, in Brooklyn Eagle.

ROCKEFELLER IN SCHOOL.

As for little flaxen-haired John D. Rockefeller, in the lower class, his lessons were no trouble; he could learn them in ten minutes, and had abundant leisure and superabundant energy and enterprise to devise mischief. Emerson White frequently requested his kind assistance to put work on the blackboard, and so forth; but all the resources of pedagogical ingenuity were taxed in vain to find enough extra work to keep John D. Rockefeller out of mischief. In this dilemma Mr. White said confidently to some of the girls: "We must all do our best to keep John busy. Now when I send him to help one of you girls with your work, you must always need help." Thereafter, when other employment failed, John Rockefeller was usefully occupied in helping some of the girls to solve their problems or draw their maps—the great advantage of the peace and prosperity of the school. Now, Emerson White, after a long and honored life, thirty years superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, organizer and president of the National Educational Association, etc., etc., is spending his declining years in a beautiful home in Columbus, Ohio, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, in grateful recognition of the teacher who knew how to manage a mischievous boy.—The Independent.

HE WANTED TO BE LEFT ALONE.

All that John D. Rockefeller asked of the country by the year 1885, was to be let alone. He had completed one of the most perfect business organizations the world had ever seen, an organization which handled practically all of a great natural product. His factories were models of their kind, managed with the strictest economy. He owned outright the pipe-lines which transported the crude oil. His knowledge of the consuming power of the world was accurate, and he kept his output strictly within the limit. At the same time the great marketing machinery he had put in operation carried on an aggressive campaign for new markets. To China, Africa, South America, as well as to remote parts of Europe and the United States, Standard agents carried refined oil. The Standard Oil Company had been organized to do business, and if ever a company did business it was this one. From Mr. Rockefeller himself, hidden from everybody but the remarkable body of directors and heads of departments which he had "acquired" as he wiped up one refinery and one pipe-line after another, to the humblest clerk in the office of the most remote marketing agency, everybody worked. There was not a lazy bone in the organization, nor an incompetent hand, nor a stupid head.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SYSTEM.

It was a machine where everybody was kept on his mettle by an extraordinary system of competition, where success met immediate recognition, where opportunity was wide as the world's craving for a good light to cheer its hours of darkness. The machine was pervaded and stimulated by the consciousness of its own power and prosperity. It was a great thing to belong to an organization which always got what it wanted and which was making money as no business in the country ever made it.

WHY NOT LET HIM ALONE.

What more, indeed, could Mr. Rockefeller ask than to be let alone? And why not let him alone? He had the ability to keep together the widespread interests he had acquired—not only keep them together, but unify and develop them—why not let him alone? Many people, even in the oil regions, were inclined to do so. Some because they feared him—rumor said Mr. Rockefeller was vindictive and never forgot an opposition; others because they were canny and foresaw that some day there might be a chance for them in the Standard Oil Company; still others because criticism of success is ungracious business and arouses a suspicion that the critic may be envious or bitter.

BUT SOME WOULD NOT LET HIM ALONE.

But there were a few people, as there always are, who are cowardice, self-

ishness, or fear of public opinion could keep quiet, and then people mistakenly said that the Standard Oil Company was a menace to the commerce of the country. These people went over again and again the steps by which Mr. Rockefeller had reached his height. They began to point out a result of his success less apparent than now: that a monopolization of one great industry means gradual control of others. We have been and are being wrought, they repeated. We have a right to do as independent business. Interference to drive us out is conspiracy. Let Mr. Rockefeller succeed in the oil business and he will attack other industries; he will have imitators; in fifty years a handful of men will own the country.

HOW ROCKEFELLER HANDLED HIS CRITICS.

Mr. Rockefeller handled his critics with a skill bordering on genius. He ignored them. To see them, to answer them, called attention to them. He was too busy to answer them. "We do not talk much—we saw wood." An attitude of serene indifference is supremely wise—for time. It befits the critic and it gives the outsider, who watches the game, a feeling that a surety so high must come from an impregnable position. Only the few incomprehensible withstood his sphinx-like attitude, and yearly, after the compromise of 1899, their wranglings and accusations became louder and more fierce. Probably the greatest trial Mr. Rockefeller has ever had has come from the presidency with which malcontents have kept him before the public.

ROCKEFELLER'S GREATEST TRIAL.

They have interfered with two of his great principles—"hide the profits," "say nothing." It was they who had ruined the South Improvement Company; it was they who had indicted him to conspiracy and compelled him to compromise in 1890. It was they who now, after the splendid pipeline organization was completed and his marketing machinery was in order, kept up their agitation and their cursing. And their work began to tell. The feeling that the Standard Oil Company must be looked into grew. Even those who, dazzled by Mr. Rockefeller's achievement and by the effectiveness of his machine, were inclined to overlook its ethical side and two refuse to consider that what aggregation of power and abuse it might lead, began to feel that it would be quite as well to have the master thrashed out, to have it settled once for all, whether the thing had been so bad in its making, and was so dangerous in its tendencies as the "oil-slickers" pretend.—Ida Mr. Tarbell, in McClure's Magazine.

Acting Without Orders.

Senator Hoar in his "Reminiscences" says that at a dinner where General Grant and other distinguished men were present Commodore Alden remarked that there was nothing he disliked more than a subordinate who always obeyed orders. "What is that you are saying, Commodore?" said President Grant across the table. The Commodore repeated what he had said. "There is a good deal of truth in what you say," said General Grant. "One of the virtues of General Sheridan was known when to act without orders. Just before the surrender of Lee, General Sheridan captured some dispatches from which he learned that Lee had ordered his supplies to a certain place. I was on the other side of the river where he could get no communication from me until the next morning. General Sheridan pushed on at once without orders, got to the place fifteen minutes before the enemy and captured the supplies." After the surrender was concluded the first thing General Lee asked me was rations for his men. I knew him the same provisions which Sheridan had captured. Now, if Sheridan, as most men would have done, had waited for orders from me Lee would have got off." Senator Hoar adds this comment: "I listened with wonder at the generous modesty which, before that brilliant company, could remove one of the brightest laurels from his brow and place it on the brow of Sheridan."

Wears Her Hair Short Now.

As she stepped bareheaded into the elevator in a Broadway business building all the men in the car admired her wealth of chestnut hair. It towered in a pompadour tier, built up in a massed fashion above her rosy, little cheeks. It glinted suspiciously. There was a smell of brilliantine, benzine or something like that. One of those men who cannot go around without a cigar blazing as fiercely as the one that William Gillette used in the famous dark scene of "Sherlock Holmes" got in at the eighth floor and crowded his way behind the girl. Somehow or other the cigar and hair came together and at once got busy. The pompadour fizzled, sputtered and fizzled like a pin wheel. One man put his hat on it, the elevator man stopped the car, and the shrieking girl was hustled into the hall with a badly damaged silk tie surmounting her neat wash blouse. The fire was out in five seconds, without the assistance of hand grenades. The man with the cigar said he was sorry and asked if there was anything he could do.

"Sorry!" shouted the girl. "Do! What can you do? You fool!"—New York Press.

His Reason for Remaining.

A solicitor relates a ludicrous incident in which he himself played a prominent part. He was interested in a man who had been accused by his employer of stealing a pair of trousers, and, thinking the fellow had been wronged by the arrest and charge, stood up for him in court and made a clever defense. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, who, however, remained in the dock for some moments, keeping his gaze fixed on the prosecutor. After a time the lawyer said kindly,—

"My dear man, you must have lost enough time from your work. Now that you are cleared of the charge why do you not hurry home?"

"Well," was the reply, "to tell you the truth, I've got the blessed thing-majig on, and I'm afraid to leave the box in case the boss recognizes 'em!"

Power of Relief.

Mrs. Siddons's part in "The Grecian Daughter" was one night taken by an understudy. A lady present was bitterly affected by the patron of the play, and the gentleman beside her said: "It is fortunate Mrs. Siddons is not acting. If this moves you, you would hardly be able to bear her at all."

"Mrs. Siddons not playing!" cried the lady angrily. "Why, if I hadn't thought she was playing I never should have cried!"—Christian Register.

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Editorial Record.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name, full name and address of the writer must be given. 2. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 3. Write on one side of the paper only. 4. In answering questions always give the date of the paper, the name of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, should be on a blank stamp and accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to: MRS. E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

NOTES.

CHURCH.—As a matter of possible interest of those in the line I can say that I have recently succeeded, with the help of M. L. T. A. in tracing back the ancestry of Deborah Church, who married Wing Spooner. She was the daughter of Charles Church and Mary Pope; g. daughter of Nathaniel Church and Sarah Bartlow; g. daughter of Richard Church and Elizabeth Warren; and g. g. g. daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

She was not grand daughter of Col. Benjamin Church, as has been so often asserted, the wish being father to the thought I suppose.—C. D. P.

QUERIES.

4607. CLEMENT.—William B. Clement, born Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1803, married Sibyl Peters, (daughter of James Peters). He was son of Lambert Clement, born June 4, 1757, captain of the Johnstown militia at the beginning of Rev. War and served through the war. Wanted the ancestry of Lambert Clement, name of his wife, also ancestry of James Peters and of his wife.—E. A. A.

4608. BAILEY.—Wanted a Revolutionary record of Jacob Bailey of Long Island. He was a tanner and furnished leather for the soldiers. His wife was Bathsheba Brush. They moved to Delaware Co., N. Y. Their children were: Hannah, married Beardley; John, married Hannah Brush; Freelove, married William Teed; Phebe, married Amos Wooley; Doobie, married Benjamin Barlow; Polly, married Aaron Gregory; Nancy, married John Briggs.—H. M. G.

4609. BASSITT.—Joseph Bassitt, son of William and Elizabeth (Tilden) Bassitt, at Plymouth, 1621. Married first—whom? second, Martha Hobart. They probably lived near Hingham or Bridgewater, Mass.—W. H. C.

4610. MARKHAM.—WHITMAN.—Daniel Markham, deacon, married Nov. 3, 1669, Elizabeth Whitman, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman. Would like information of his ancestry and place of birth.—M. P. M.

4611. HALL.—MOSS.—Rev. record desired of Dr. Isaac Hall, b. July 11, 1714, d. March 7, 1781. Dr. I. Hall was a physician in Meriden, Conn. He married Nov. 5, 1739, Mary Moss, daughter of John Moss.—C. M. C.

4612. GORDON.—BRADLEY.—Information is desired of the ancestry and any Revolutionary record of the families of Samuel Bradley or that of his wife Elizabeth Gordon. Samuel Bradley (son of James Bradley who came from Ireland to Williamsburg, B. C., 1732 or 1734) moved from Williamsburg to a plantation on Black river. His son Roger Bradley married Martha Mitchell. Elizabeth Gordon was daughter of Roger Gordon and granddaughter of James Gordon of Williamsburg, B. C. Roger Bradley, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Bradley, is said to have been in Rev. War and a pensioner at Camden.—M. M. S.

4613. KIMBALL.—Who were the ancestors of Joshua Kimball, of Haverhill, Mass., who married Hannah Crowell, Jan. 8, 1747? He served in the War of the Revolution.—R. H.

4614. GONTRER.—Nathaniel Gontner was, I am told, freeman of Plymouth Colony, in 1635, and Secretary of the Colony in 1638. When did he come to America, and what were the date of his birth, marriage and death?—R. H.

4615. HAMMOND.—Would like information concerning George Hammond, of Carver, Mass., son of Captain George, born May 4, 1758, married Lucy Southworth, of Plymouth, Mass., Oct., 1788. Did he have a son Roland?

Who were the ancestors of Amaziah Hammond, of Rochester, Mass., who by his wife Lydia had Gardner, born 1757, and Archelus, born 1764?

Who were the ancestors of Jedediah Hammond, born 1703, at Rochester?—R. H.

4616. NELSON.—Who were the parents of Ann, widow of Jeremiah Nelson? He was born 1674, son of Philip and Elizabeth, of Rowley, Mass., and was killed by the Indians in Duxbury, Mass., July 10, 1704. Did they have children? If so, what were their names and dates of birth?—G. P.

4617. DODGE.—PENDLETON.—Who were the parents of Stephen Pendleton and Prudence Dodge, of Westerly, R. I., married Sept. 25, 1787?

Who were the parents of Joshua Pendleton, of Westerly, born Feb. 22, 1707, married Dorethea Ward, born Jan. 4, 1708, daughter of Andrew? Would like her ancestry.—A. M. D.

4618. REMINGTON.—Who were the ancestors of Mark Remington, of Greenwich, New Jersey, who married Rachel Shepard, and had seven or more children? Would like a list of the children.—A. M. D.

4619. LAWTON.—Who were the ancestors of Elisha Lawton, of Newport, R. I., who married Jane Lipscomb, of Dartmouth, Mass., about the time of the Revolutionary War?—A. W. B.

4620. MARSHALL.—Who were the parents and what were the dates of birth, marriage and death of Thomas

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

WESTMINSTER AND MATTHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The reputation of a merchant is the only guarantee one has in purchasing garments, for as soon as a reputable manufacturer puts a new line of Suits, Waists and Jackets on the market, it is immediately imitated in inferior quality of goods and workmanship. It is almost impossible for a purchaser to tell the genuine from the imitation. They must depend on the reputation of the merchant to protect them. The reputation of the Gladding store has almost a century of honest merchandising behind it. Of course there are no imitations sold there.

Advance Showing Spring Season, 1904

Womens and Misses'

Suits, Jackets and Skirts

Exclusive Styles and Makes in Voile, Etamine and Fancy Weave Cheviots, Covert Cloth and a Very Desirable Line of Scotch Mixture.

A Complete Line of Women's and Misses'

Covert Cloth Jackets

In All Leading Modes.

Women's Black Dress Skirts

In Voile, Etamine and Cheviots.

Excellent Line of Steamer Rugs

In Newest Designs.

B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

Marshall, one of the first settlers of Stamford, Conn., in 1640. Had he any children?—A. B. W.

4621. ALDEN.—Who were the parents of Henry Alden and wife Deborah, of Dedham, Mass., before 1700? Who can give me a list of his children?—E. T.

4622. DUNBAR.—Who were the ancestors of Asa Dunbar, born in Bridgewater, Mass., May 26, 1745, died —? Would like any information concerning him.—C. W.

4623. CALDWELL.—Would like information of the following:

Joseph Caldwell came to Nottingham West, N. H., about 1740. He was assessed from 1744 to 1758. Joseph Jr. his son was assessed 1748 to 1750. Agua Joseph Caldwell and his wife Jeanet, with their son Joseph Jr., of Peterborough, on June 5, 1757, signed a deed transferring land in Nottingham West to John Caldwell of the same place. What was Joseph Caldwell's ancestry? Where did he come from? What was Jeanet's maiden name? And what other children did they have?

William Caldwell of Colerain, Mass., married his second wife, Livinia Jones, about 1780. I want place and date of marriage and ancestry of Livinia Jones.

James Gilmour Caldwell born Colerain, Mass., Jan. 29, 1794, married Eliza Blinn at Whitehall, N. Y., April 29, 1818; she was born at Williamsburg, Mass., July 27, 1798. I want information as to her ancestry.

Colonel Joseph Caldwell of Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., mentions in his will a granddaughter, Anna Tallman, showing one of his daughters married a Tallman. I would like information as to that branch of the family. Date of will July 1, 1811.

The full ancestry, correct dates, etc., of Martha Caldwell, mother of John Caldwell Calboun and niece of the pvt. Rev. James Caldwell.

Margaret Hazzard married Capt. Henry Sirring of Yorktown, N. Y., Westchester Co., Revolutionary Army. I want date and location of marriage and her ancestry.—E. E. C.

ANSWERS.

4624. BURGER.—John Burger, private in Albany, N. Y., 3d Regt. Militia, Col. Philip Schuyler, in Revolution. N. Y. Men in Rev. page 102. John Burger Capt. Militia in New York Troops born N. Y. City, April 12, 1747, m. 1st Sarah Baker; 2d, Jane Low.

The records of the Burger family of Albany are in the old City of Albany Documents.—J. LeB. W.

4625. SPERRY.—Lieut. Elijah Sperry, Norfolk, Conn., commission Oct. 4, 1777; promoted to Lieutenant April 14, 1778; resigned July 31, 1779, Corps of Artillery, Capt. Osborn's Company. See "Conn. Men in Rev." page 292—J. LeB. W.

4626. REYNOLDS.—My searches are limited to the Reynolds family. In pursuing that, I find that Joanna Barker was married to Job Reynolds of Exeter that their children were Barker, born June 14, 1811, Lucy, born June 14, 1813, Nathaniel, born June 14, 1815, just two years apart, an unique circumstance. Barker had a daughter that married Prof. F. Tillinghast of Yale University. Lucy married Elisha Phillips who is now living in Exeter.—J. J. R.

Tiverton.

Joseph H. Negus shipped a barrel of oysters to Boston Monday. They were the first to be taken out of the beds this season. The oysters brought \$1.50 a bushel.

An intoxicated man came near losing his life Saturday evening, while walking on the electric car tracks near Anthony's Hill. Fortunately, Motorman Cummings saw the man just in time to shut off the power. The man said he was on his way to the fisheries.

Levi Manchester celebrated his 74th birthday at the close of last week, when 17 of his children and grandchildren assembled from far and near to do him honor.

At her late home on Green Lane, at 1:30 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the funeral of Mrs. Moses T. Lawton was held. Rev. C. E. Lewis, assistant clergyman of the First Baptist church, Fall River, conducted the services. The pall bearers were the son, George

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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Mr. Edgar L. Marston of New York, a trustee of Brown University, has presented to the college a scholarship of \$5000, the income to be devoted annually to some graduate of Baylor University, at Waco, Texas. This is the fourth scholarship for advanced students that Mr. Marston has established recently at Brown.

Before the Philosophical Club on Tuesday evening Professor Colvin read a paper on "The Psychological Necessity of Religion."

Baseball practice, which had been interrupted during the recent athletic controversy, was resumed again Wednesday. As many of last year's team are disqualified by an absolutely strict interpretation of the eligibility rules, which Brown will enforce at any cost during the coming season, and others of the team have refused to play under the old rules, the squad is small and the material to a large extent mediocre. It is becoming apparent that under the conditions Brown will be represented by a team little above the average of class teams in former years.

Manager Stevens is determined however, to play the schedule, despite the most disheartening prospects.

Dr. J. Frank Sexton '93, of North Easton, Mass., has been secured to coach the team. Dr. Sexton is one of the best athletes ever turned out by Brown. After leaving college he played professional ball for several years, and during the seasons of 1886, 1888, 1901 and 1902 coached the University of Michigan players.

Col. Lafayette G. Blair, a leading lawyer of Boston, was in town yesterday on professional business.

The police have made the first arrest under the curfew law and the offender has been fined \$1 and costs.

Strange that a yacht race is sometimes a three-legged race too when it is a triangular course.—Montreal Star.

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools

BOX 799, SCRANTON, PA.

OR CALL ON OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Newport Office,

169 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

WARREN CARPENTER

Jamesstown.

Mr. Hamilton Littlefield fell on the ice the past weekend, spraining his arm.

The old hospital building at Fort Greble is being used as a post exchange.

Mrs. Alicia B., widow of Charles S. Williams, died on Thursday after a considerable illness. She is survived by one son, Cyrus P. Williams.

Aluminum shoes for horses have been tested in the Russian army.

The pension issue last year was the largest in ten years.

Not As It Used To Be.

There was a time when fashion's decree limited straw matting to summer. Effect alone was then considered. Today it is different. Its general usefulness, its wearing qualities, its artistic wear have forced it to the front of all-the-year-round floor covers.

Straw Matting.

Here's a particularly happy stock for you to do your selecting from. Bright, crisp, new ideas, just sparkling with the merriment of the Jap and his pigtailed cousin. There's a price lowness about them that touches a sympathetic chord—from

18c.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Brown University Notes.

At the second annual conference of the Brown Teachers' Association, held Friday and Saturday last, Dean West of the Princeton Graduate School criticized in strong terms the evils of the modern elective system. Dean West deprecates the tendency to uproot those branches of learning which have for so long been the backbone of a scholarly education by new "fads." He also speaks of the necessity of larger salaries for college professors, if the best men are to be attracted to the profession. President Tetlow of the Association and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown also upheld the argument of Dean West for the maintenance of certain required studies. Other features of the conference were the address of Prof. John K. Lord of Dartmouth on "The New England College Entrance Certificate Board", and discussion on the subject of modern languages in which the participants were Professors Johnson and Crowell of Brown, Prof. Adolph Ely of the English High School of Worcester, and Miss Alice R. Shepard of the Classical High School of Providence. Officers were elected as follows: President—Wm. T. Peck; Principal Classical High School Providence; First Vice President—Prof. Winslow Upton of Brown; Second Vice President—D. W. Abercrombie, Principal of Worcester Academy; Secy. and Treasurer—W. H. Learned, University School Providence.

Resolved, That the member of the town or city committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to verify upon the credentials that said delegates were elected in pursuance to a regular call of said town or city committee.

Resolved, That the National Republican Convention be held in Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, June 1, 1904, for the purpose of electing four national delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly arise.

Resolved, That the member of the town or city committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to verify upon the credentials that said delegates were elected in pursuance to a regular call of said town or city committee.

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